Che Ohio Statesman STOVES, STOVES, STOVES DAILY, TRI-WEEKLY AND WEEKLY MANYPENNY & MILLER.

PUBLISHIES AND PROPRIETORS. Office Mos. 38, 38 and 40, Morth High St TERMS INVARIABLY IN ADVANCE. By the Carrier, per week, 1836 cents.

Cri-Weekly 300 per year.

Weekly, 100

erms of advertising by the Square Desgrare 1 year...\$30 00 One square 3 wooks..\$4 00 One " 9 weeks...\$3 00 One " 2 weeks...\$3 00 One " 6 months 15 00 One " 1 week... 1 7 One " 2 meoths 10 00 One " 3 days... 1 0 One " 2 months 10 00 One " 2 days... 7 One " 1 months 5 00 One " 1 finertion 5 Displayed advertisements half more than the bove Advertisements leaded and placed in the column of percial Notices," double the ordinary rates.
All notices required to be published by law, legal rates. If ordered on the inside exclusively after the first week per cent, more than the above rates; but all such will appear in the Tri. Weekly without charge.
Business Cards, not exceeding five lines, per year, indee, \$2.50 per line; outside \$2.

Notices of meetings, charitables ocieties, are companies, acc, half price.

Notices of meetings, charitables occurs, are companied.

All iscarisions advertisements must be paid for in all securisions advertisements must be paid for in alternace. The rule will not be varied from.

Weekly, same price as the Daily, where the advertiser see the Weekly alone. Where the Daily and Weekly re both used, then the charge for the Weekly will be all the rates of the Daily.

No advertisement taken except for a definite period.

Summer Arrangement. 1862. 1862. EAST.

CENTRAL OHIO

Steubenville Railroads,

Shortest, Quickest and Most Relia-

Pittsburgh, Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington City, Philadelphia, New York and Boston.

frect connections are made at Bellaire with BALTIMORE AND OHIO RAILROAD,

And at Pittsburgh with the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

Trains leave Columbus daily (Sundays ex-

8:30 A. M. F35 P. M. 3:30 A. M. 11:10 A. M. 10:00 P. M. 12:03 P. M. 11:18 P. M. 11:18 A M. 5:25 P. M. 3 25P. M. 2:20 A. M. 2:25 P. M. 8:00 P. M.

Via Pennsylvania Central Railroad:
Fast Line. Express. Mail.
Leave Pittaburgh. .. 820 P. M. 4509 P. M. 3.09 A. M.
Arrive at Harrisburgh. .. 828 A. M. 200 A. M. 1:09 P. M.
Arrive at Philad's. .. 928 A. M. 5:0 A. M. 5:25 P. M.
Arrive at New York, 2:00 P. M. 8:30 A. M. 10:09 P. M.
Arrive at Baltimore, 32:30 P. M. 6:00 A. M. 0:30 P. M.
Arrive at Wash. City, 6:00 P. M. 2:00 A. M. 0:30 P. M. Passengers desiring tickets to the above routes via the Pennsylvania Railroad or Railimore and Ohio Railroad abould be particular to sak for them via Bellaire or I. A. HUTCHINSON, General Passenger Agent

Summer Arrangement.

Little Miami & Columbus & Xenia RAILROADS.

For Cincinnati, Dayton & Indianapolis!

Through to Indianapolis without Change of Care,

and but One Change of Cars between Columbus and St. Louis. After Monday, May 5,

1862.

Four Trains Daily from Columbus

FIRST TRAIN. OINGINNATI ACCOMMODATION at 5:20 a. m., stopping at all stations between Golumbus, Cinctensti and Derion; arriving at Cincinnati at 10:30 a. m. at Daylon 8:37 a. m.; arrive at Indianapolis at 1:34 p. m. SECOND TRAIN.

EXPRESS at 11:20 s. m., stopping at Jefferson, London, Charleston, Cedarville, Kenia, Spring Valley, Corwin, Fort Ancient, Morrow, South Lebanon, Foster's, Loveland and Midford, serving at Olinchnati at 120 p. m., at Deyton at 2:25 p. m.; arrive at Indianapolis at 7:55 p. m.; connecting at Cincinnati with the Ohio and Miseisapipi Ratironal for St. Louis, Vinchnes, Cairo, etc.; connecting at Indianapolis for all points West.

THIRD TRAIN. MAIL AND ACCOMMODATION at 4:10 p. m., stopping at all stations between Columbus and Cincinnatiarriving at Cincinnatiat 10:30 p.m.

FOURTH TRAIN. NIGHT EXPRESS, via Dayton, at 12:00 midnight, stopping at London, Charleston, Kenis, Dayton, Middletown and Hamilton; aeriving at Ondonati at 5:40 a.m.; connecting with Ohio and Mississippi Bailroad for Vinesanse, Louiville, Oairo, Sia Louis, etc.; arriving at Indianapolis at 7:15 a.m.; connecting at Indianapolis for Lafayetta, Terra Baute, Chicago, and all points west.

SLEEPING CARS ON NIGHT TRAINS.

General Ticket Agent, Checinati
JRG. W. DOHRRTY,
Agent, Columbus
B. W. WOODWARD,
Ruperintendent, Cincinnati

CALT HOUSE. No. 178 North High Street,

COLUMBUS, OHIO. THIS HOPEL IS BUT ONE AND A BALF SQUARES from the Depot, and yearons are riving or wishing to this passes on they of the trains, will find the Call House decidedly a convenient step-ting plant.

Transfers which up at all house of the hight for any of the wishes. oderate, to wall the times.

OALLIAT J. L. CILL & SON'S NEW BLOCK.

NORTH HIGH STREET.

AND SEE THE LARGEST STOCK. THE GREATEST VARIETY.

THE MOST BEAUTIFUL PATTERNS

THEY HAVE COOKING STOVES FOR COAL, COOKING STOVES FOR WOOD,

COOKING STOVES

For either Wood or Coal COOKING STOVES

For Large Families or Small Families, and varying Three Dollars to One Hundred and Twenty-Five.

PARLOR STOVES.

DINING-ROOM STOVES

HALL STOVES, Of many Patterns.

SITTING-ROOM STOVES STORE-ROOM STOVES OFFICE STOVES,

Army Stoves,

tilgutest and most Portable Tent stove ever Officers of our Great Army.

FURNACES,

LAUNDRY STOVES, For Family Use or Hotels.

MOTT BOILERS.

AGRICULTURAL BOILERS SUGAR EVAPORATORS

SUGAR KETTLES HOLLOW WARE,

DOGG IRONS,

SAD IRONS. TAILORS' GEESE, And many other articles-"or any other man

ITP CALL AND SEE AT No. 92 North High Street, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

J. L. Gill & Son.



The attention of the Public is called to the Wooden Eave Troughs

CONDUCTORS Now being manufactured by

N. E. Lovejoy & Co.,

rner of Spring and Water Streets, over Means. Ohlen

THEY are made from the solid stick of pine, coated on the inside with Water-proof Composition; they excel anything in use for durability and cheapness; can be applied to old buildings where the has given out, or to new buildings in process of erection, so as to form part of the cornice.

They are prepared to fill orders from any part of the state, for any size, from 4% to 9 inches wide, with instructions how to put them up.

ap1-diawticwem

	Closi	ng O	ut P	rices.
14				
The state of	Shepherd's Co English Born Paris Printed	Begraces	DAM.	. 19 and 19 id . 19 id and 15 19 id cents 10 cents

Paris Printed Segrages 19% to 35 cents.
Superior Ginghams 18% to 15 cents.
Grey Shawl Berages, Syards wide, 25 cents,
Traveling Bress Goods, 8, 10, 12%, 15 cts
Parasols and Sun Umbrellas Very Cheap.
BAIN & SON,
1068
No. 29 South High Street.

CLOSING OUT SALE.

S ILE Mantillas, Secures and Circulars.

Puffed Searf Mantillas.

French Lace Mantillas, Scarfs and Points.

Closing Out Sale at Great Bargains.

Paris Lustrinas,

FOR Traveling Drosses, very stylish and elegant.

BAIN & SON,
29 South Bigh Street.

1862.

1862. Summer Arrangement-Time Changed.

Great Northern & Eastern Route. CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS

CINCINNATI

RAILROAD

Connecting at Creetline with the PITTSBURGH, PT. WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILBOAD For Pitteburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. for Fort Wayne and Chicago. Connecting at Cleveland with the LAKE SHORE RAIL-ROAD

For Bunkirk, Buffale, Albany, Boston, and New York. THREE TRAINS DAILY.

EXCEPT SUNDAY. From Columbus, in connection with Trains on the AND XENIA RAILROADS.

FIRST TRAIN. MIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 4:00 A. M. Will stop at Delaware, Ashley, Cardington, Gilead, Gallon, and at all stations North of Gallon; arriving at Olevoland at 9:50 A. M., Dunkirk 3:55 P. M., Buffalo 5:25 P. M., New York 10 A.M., Boston 9:30 P. M. SECOND TRAIN.

NEW YORK EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 11:10 A. M. Will stop at Delaware. Cardington, Gilead. Orestline, Shelby, New London, Wellington and Grafton; arriving at Olaveland at 2:25 P. M., Dankirk 9:05 P. M., Bufale 10:23 P. M., New York 9:00 P. M., Boston 4:55 P. M.

THIRD TRAIN. MAIL AND EXPRESS—Leaves Columbus at 3:40 P. M. Will stop at all stations south of Shelby, and at Salem, New London, Wellington, Grafton and Beres; arriving at Cleveland at 2:10 P. M. Dunkirk 2:50 A. M., Buffalo 5:20 A. M., New York 2:00 P. M., Boston 11.45 P. M.

At Delaware with Springfield Branch for Springfield and points on that road At Crestline with Pittaburgh, Pt. Wayne and Chicago Railroad for Pittaburgh, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Also for Chicago.

At Shelby, with Sandusky, Mansfield and Newark Raliroad, for all points on that road. Also for Toledo.

At Cleveland, with Lake Shore Raliroad for Erie,
Dunkirk, Buffalo, New York and Beston.

Patent Sleeping Cars are run on all Night Trains to Chicago, New York and Boston.

Baggage Checked Through to New York and Bo via Aveland: also, to Philadelphia and New York via Orestine. RETURNING.

Night Express arrives at Columbus at 11:30 P. M. Cincinnati Express arrives at Columbus at 11:30 A. M. Accommodation arrives at Columbus at 10:15 P. M. are as Low as by any other Houte. Ack for Tickets via Crestline or Cleveland.

B. S. FLINT, dent, Cleveland, Ohio JAMES PATTERSON, Agent, Columbus, May 7,1862.

TELE

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SPLENDIDLY EQUIPPED H IMPROVED MACHINERY

AND

STEAM POWER.

N. W. LEFAVOR, Supt: NOS. 32 34, 36, 38 NORTH HIGH STREET.

Statesman Building, Second Floor over R. Nevins's State Steam Printing Rooms.

EXTRA SUBSTANTIAL PAGED BLANK BOOKS, or without Printed Headings, on Superior Paper

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All Claims Against the State or U. S.

PHELPS, LEWIS & PHELPS Sign "Soldiers' Home," Broadway, Co-lumbus, O., North of State House; C. Phelps's residence, Newbery, Genuga county. T THE SOLICITATION OF THE MANY FOR

AT THE SOLICITATION OF THE MANY FOR whom the different members of our firm have done business, we have made arrangements to derote much of our time to the work of procuring the Pay of discharged Soldiers and resigned Officers; Discharges and Pensions for those disabled the 2100 Bounty for Widows, Children, Parents, Brothers and Sisters. Also, Yearly Pensions to Widows.

Send us all the papers and information in your possession, and we will at once send you blanks to fill out. Don't delay.

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References—The hundreds for whom we have der

GENTS' RIBE'D MERINO UNDER-

TELEGRAPHIC.

OF For latest Telegraphic News, see 3d Page

Morning and Noon Reports.

Washington, Sept. 22.—The Postoffice Department has ordered the continuance of the Pacific mail on the overland route, having received reliable information that there is no served as a server of the Scotian. Pacino mail on the overland route, having received reliable information that there is no danger to be apprehended from their being tampered with by Indians. It is positively asserted
that since the removal of the Cherokee tribe,
that since the removal of the Cherokee tribe, that since the removal of the Cherokee tribe, at no time has there been any necessity for the mails being discontinued. The great overland mail now passes daily through Denver, and passengers are constantly traveling on this route.

According to an army order just issued, the prisoners of war, except commissioned officers,

New York, Sept. 23 .- A special to the Herald from Washington, says a reconnoitering party under command of Maj. Deims, of Sigel's staff, was pushed beyond Chantella yesterday. Thirty-nine stragglers were taken prisoners and paroled. No pickets of the enemy to be seen. A quantity of rebel knapsacks and camp equip-

Twelve hundred of our wounded from the battle-field of Antictum arrived here by railroad from Frederick to-day. There are now fully two thousand in the city. The capitol and new hospitals being crowded, room will be made for at least two thousand more. Yesterday one hundred wagon loads of sanitary stores and provisions was sent to Frederick for the relief of the wounded.

With the French Consul at New Orleans, which is very unfavorable to Butler.

Important discoveries, it is said, have been made to enable jute to be used to a general extent as a substitute for cotton. The article has advanced nearly fifty per cent. since the beginning of the month, and is greatly excited. Hemp, also, is considerably higher.

Serious disturbances had taken place at Prossitiz and Moravia, owing to the stoppage of cot-

sloner of Pensions has commence.

sloner of Pensions has commence.

pointments of Surgeons to make examinations and give certificates in cases of applications ped by military.

for pensions. Appointments already made—
Cincinnati, James H. Oliver; Indianapolis, a decrease in cash of thirteen and a half milling Geo. W. Means; Leavenworth, Kansas, Selden lion francs.

W. Jones; New Philadelphia, O., M. G. Smith;
There were rumors of plots and threats by Italian revolutionists very similar to those in the Oreini affair.

The Paris Bourse was declining. Rentes quoted at 697 47c.

mand of the following equadrons respectively: C. H. Bell, Pacific Squadron; Charles Wilkes, C. H. Bell, Pacino Squadron; Charles Wilkes,
Flying Squadron; T. L. Lardner, Eastern Gulf
Squadron; C. H. Davis, Mississippi Flotilla.

A special to the World says: Stragglers captured and refugees who have just come in, all agree that the main body of the rebel army is moving toward Winchester, all having disaptored from the Potenta agrees all having disaptored from the Potenta agree agreement and the property of the said of the peared from the Potomac except skirmishing ber. Potomac seems to be more a matter of necessi

ty than choice to the rebels, and retreat into the valley immediately followed their crossing the Potomac. A special to the Herald says: It is stated on good authority that Burnside was offered command of the army of the Potomac, but in declining the honor he asserted the preeminent fitness of McClellan for the position. It is supposed the wound received by Gen Richardson through the shoulder and breast, will prove fatal. The wound of Dana is below the knee, and from a musket ball. Gec. W. H. French and his son William, reported wounded, are well, uninjured and on duty.

Loss in Sumner's Corps. HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF POTOMAD,

Monday Evening, Sept. 22, 1869. The following is the official report of our loss in Summer's corps at the battle of Antietam; Richardson's division-killed, two hundred and twelve; wounded, eight bundred and ninety-nine; missing twenty-four. Sedgewick's division— killed, three thousand five hundred and fifty; wounded, one thousand five hundred and seven-ty seven; missing, three hundred and twenty-one. French's division—killed, two hundred and ninety; wounded, one hundred and thirtyone; missing, two hundred and three. Total hundred and seven; the loss in missing may be somewhat reduced by stragglers returning. The rebels in their hasty retreat from Mary-

river. They are being paroled.
Twenty-elx stands of colors were taken during the battle of Antietam, and have been received at headquarters. Seven are known to have been captured and are in the hands of the different regiments which captured them.

Col. Burris's Official Report. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Sept. 22 .- The following official report has just been received from the expedition under Col. Barris, which has been in pursuit of Quantrill's guerrilla band since their

al picket skirmish, until the 9th, when about fifty of our caralry came up with the enemy, five miles north of Picasant Hill. A brisk fire was kept up for about ten minutes, when the enemy broke and fied in confusion, leaving two of their dead on the field. We pureued them two miles further, when the enemy entered the woods, scattering in all directions. The enemy's loss is unknown. Our loss is one killed and three wounded. We captured from the enemy all the transportation and subsistence for the expedition; one hundred stand of arms, ten thousand rounds of ammunition, one hundred horses, five wagons, a number of tents and other camp equipage; sitso a considerable quantity of dry goods, grocestes, etc., previously stolen from citizons of Cletto. The houses, outbuildings, grain, etc., belonging to some twelve noted marauders whose premises had been the favorite haunts of guerrillas, were burned.

Baltimone, Sept. 22.—The correspondent of the American states that at Sharpsburg on Friday McClellan met the guide who conduct-ed the cavalry from Harper's Ferry and enabled them to escape and capture Longatreet's train. He complimented him for his cervice, and re-marked that if Cel. Miles had held out twenty-four house leaves he would have been been

It was asserted that a general amnesty to Garibaldi and his followers was all but detersix months ago could see and feel we were upon

mined upon. Consols closed Friday at 93%@93% for

prisoners of war, except commissioned officers, arrived at Akene's landing, James river, Virginia, the 14th and 15th inst., are declared to that Americans are not sufficiently despondent.
The Liverpool Post reiterates mediation in

The Index, the London organ of the Confederates, says that George N. Sanders brought no communications whatever from the Confederate age, and a large eilk rebel flag, which bore cviage, and a large eilk rebel flag, which bore cvidence of service, belonging to the Beauregard
Rifles, was also captured.

Twelve hundred of our wounded from the

Twelve hundred of our wounded from the

a special to the Times says: The Commis-sioner of Pensions has commenced making ap-pointments of Surgeons to make examinations and give cortification.

Latest reports relative to Garibaldi, say that

it is all but settled that there will be a general amnesty granted to Garibaldi and his followers. A distinguished English physician has been

LIVERPOOL, Saturday Evening-The Europa's news via Queenstown transpired about noon to day and caused a great sensation. It was generally regarded as disastrous and most dis-couraging for the North. American sccurities in London became dull.

London, Saturday Evening—The Times to-day has an editorial based on the justifications which are just now being put forth in the North for the war. It thinks the symptom a hopeful one, for if reason is to be the arbiter, it is cer-tain the war policy can never be sustained.

SPEECH OF HON. HORATIO SEY-Before the Democratic State Convention at Albany September 10, 1862, ON RECEIVING THE NOMINATION FOR GOV-

Mr. President, having uniformly and decidedly expressed my unwillingness to hold any offi-cial position at this time, I did not expect my name would be brought before this Convention. The nomination you have made, subjects me to wen; missing, three hundred and twenty-French's division—killed, two hundred ninety; wounded, one hundred and thirty-; missing, two hundred and three. Total in Sumner's corps, seven thousand two more fit than myself for that honorable position. But, sir, whatever may be the injury to The rebels in their hasty retreat from Maryland, left between eleven hundred and twelve hundred wounded between Sharpsburg and the this great and account to this great and carried and the this great and carried and the this great and carried and account to the great and carried to the figure to the injury to myself, I can not refuse a nomination made in a manner that touches my heart and fills me this great and patriotic party. In addition to my debt of gratitude to my partial friends, I am impelled by the condition of my country to sacrifice my personal wishes and interests to its

Two years have not passed away since a Convention, remarkable for its numbers, patriotism and intelligence, assembled at this place to avert if possible the calamities which afflict our people in respectful terms, it implored the leaders of the political party which had tri-umphed at a recent election to submit to the people of this country some measure of conciliaraid on Olesto.

For fourteen days our forces have been in hot pursuit of Quantrill through Jackson, Cass, Johnson, and Lafayette counties, unable to bring on an engagement other than an occasional picket skirmish, until the Sth, when about all picket skirmish, until the Sth, when about and death, should be allowed to speak. That

bis constitutional rights was a traiter!

Congress assembled. Inexperienced in the conduct of public affairs, drunk with power, it

began its course of agitation, outrage and wrong. The defeat of our arms at Manasses, for a time filled it with terror. Under this influence it adopted the resolution of Mr. Grittenden, declaring:

Objic Zinisman

LEGRAPHIC.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Arrival of the Steamship ScotiaSand Hook, Sept. 23—The steamship Scotiafrom Liverpool 13th, via Queenstown 14th, passed here, bound in.

Por latest Telegraphic News, see 3d Page.

It was asserted that a general amnesty to

the verge of disaster. Discord, jealousy, envy and strife pervaded its atmosphere. I went to the camp of our soldiers. Amid the hardships of an exhausting campaign—amid sufferings from exposure and want-amid those languishing upon beds of sickness, or those struck down by the casualties of war, I heard and saw only devotion to our Constitution, and love for our Country's flag. Each eye brightened as it looked upon the National Standard with its glorious emblazonry of stars and stripes. From this scene of patriotic devotion I went into our National Capitol. I traversed its Mosaic pavements; I gazed upon its walls of poliched marble; I saw upon its ceilings all that poliched marble; I saw upon its ceilings all that wealth, lavishly poured out, could do to make them suggestive of our country a greatness and ts wonderful wealth of varied productions. Art had exhausted itself in painting and sculpture to make every aspect suggestive of high and noble thought and purpose. Full of the asso-clations which cluster about this vast Temple which should be dedicated to patriotism and truth, I entered its Legislative Halls; their gilded walls and gorgeous furniture did not contrast more strongly with the rude scenes of martial life than did the glistening putrescence and thin lacquer of Congressional virtue contrast with the sterling loyalty and poble self-sacrifice of our country's defenders. I listened

to debates full of bitterness and strife.

I saw in the camp a heartielt homage to our National flag—a stern deflance of those who dared to touch its sacred folds with hostile hands. I heard in the Capitol threats of mutilation of its emblazonry—by striking down the life of States. He who would rend our National standard by dividing our Union is a traitor. He who would put out one glittering star from its azure field, is a traitor, too. THE PRESENT CONDITION OF GUR COUNTRY.

Let us now confront the facts of our condition, and skey shall be stated in the language of those who brought this Administration into power, and who are now politically opposed to political f the members of this Convention. After the power. expenditure of nearly one thousand millions of

guage of the Evening Post:

What has been the result? Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, are scattered so that no man knows their whereabouts, while the foe they were sent to disporse is a hundred miles in their rear, threatening the cities of Tennessoe and Kentucky, and even advancing toward one of the principal commercial cities of the Free States. There is no leadership, no unity of command, apparently no plan or concert of action in the entire region we have undertaken to hald and defend. At the same time, our army of the East, numbering two hundred and fifty thousand troops, faily armed and equipped and admirably disciplined, after investing the capital of the enemy, has been driven back to its original position on the Potomac, decimated in numbers and unprepared to make a single vigorous movement in advance.

And it adds:— And it adds:-

the Secretary of State, now admits the truths uttered in this Hall when we assembled here in february, 1861; truths then derided and denounced as absurd and treasonable. It says: The New York Tribune declares that

The New York Triogne declares that

The country is imperil. Viewed from the stand point
of the public estimate of "the situation," it is in extreme peril. The rebets seem to be pushing forward
their forces all along the berder line from the Atlantic
to the Missouri. They are threatening the Potomes and
the Ohlo. They are striking at Washingson, Cincinnati
and Louisville. This simultaneous movement is both
alarming and electroging. It is slarming because
through the timidity, despondency, or folly of the Faderal devernment, it may become temporarily successful,
giving to the fee a longment in some portion of the free
States which may require weeks to break up.

But it is admitted by those who was compared But it is admitted by those who were opposed to us, that debt and defeat are not the heaviest calamities which weigh us down. A virtuous peo-ple and a pure Government can bear up against any amount of outward pressure or physical calamity, but when rottenness and corruption pervade the legislative hall or executive depart-

ment the heart of the patriot faints and his arm withers. The organ of the Secretary of State admits:

There have been mistakes. There have been speculations. Weak men have disgraced, and bad men have to trayed the Government. Contractors have fattened on far jobs. Adventurers have found the war a source of private gain. Horal desperadors have floored about the National Capital and lain in wait for pray. The soum of the land has gathered about the sources of power and defied them by its resk and offensite color. There has been massnangement in the department; mismanagement wherever great labor has been performed and great responsibilies devolving. Man-even Presidents and Cabinet officers and commanding Generals—have erred because they could not grasp the full significance of the drams, and because they were compelled to strike out on untrodden paths.—Heav. John of a leading Romphican con-

Hear the voice of a leading Republican ora-

I declare it upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, said John P. Hale, that the liberties of this country are in greater danger to day from the corruptions and from the profligacy practiced in the various departments of the Government than they are from the open enemy in the field. The New York World exclaims in an agony It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we, wh

It is with dismay and unspeakable shame that we, who have supported the administration from the beginning observe its abuse of its power of arrost. There is no such thing as either justifying or extenuating its condut in this particular. Every principle of American liberty, every regard for the loyal cause, every sentiment of justice, every impulse of manhood, ories out against it. The man who thinks at all is absolutely staggered that these things can be. They seem like some hideous dream. One can almost fancy that Mephitophiles himself had got access into the councils of the Government, and by some device, fresh from the pit, had diverted its energies from the repression of rebellien to the suppression of liberty. The New York Times demands a change in the Administration, and in the conduct of af-

I have thus carefully set forth the declare I have thus carefully set forth the declara-tions and named the witnesses to this awful in-dictment, against our rulers, for we mean to proceed with all the care and cander, and all the colemnity of a Judicial tribunal.

It is with a sorrowful heart I point to these

dark pictures, not drawn by journals of the Democratic party. God knows that as a member of that patriotic organization, as an American citizen, I would gladly offace them if I could. But, slas, they are grounded upon truths that cannot be gainsaid. Once more, then, our Republican fellow-citizens, in this day of our common humiliation and disgrace, we implore you as respectfully as in the hour of your pothem to eccape and capture Longatreet's ratio. He complianted him for his everice, and a content of the color of the color

An attempt is made to close the ears of our Republican friends to our appeals, because we act as a political organization. Can we do otherwise? Would not the dispersion of this ancient party, identified as it is with the growth, greatness and glory of our land, be looked upon as a calamity, even by our opponents? Did not a shadow fall upon our country when it was torn apart at Charleston; and do not men of all parties point to its disruption as one of the causes of this unnatural war? Is it not just we should have a representation in the State and National Government proportioned to our contributions to our armies and the treasury? If we elect all of our ticket at this time, we shall have no more than our proportional share of we elect all of our ticket at this time, we shall have no more than our proportional share of political power. It may be said we should meet without regard to political organizations, and nominate officers. This destroys the object of such organizations. They would cease to be protections against abuses of power or the inroads of corruption. Let the two great parties be honest and honorable enough to meet in fair and open discussion with well defined principles and policies. Then each will serve our country as well out of power as in power. The vigilance kept alive by party content guards against corruption or oppression. This watchagainst corruption or oppression. This watch-fulness is most needed when unusual expendi-

tures of money present unusual temptations to the corrept and selfish. For another reason we cannot dishand our organization. The Union men of the border and more southern States, without distinction of party, implore us not to do so. They tell us a triumph of our party now would be worth more than victories upon the battle-field. It would re assure their friends, it would weaken their opponents. Every advantage gained over Abolitionism puts down the rebellion. While they and we know there are rebellion. they and we know there are many just and pa-triotio men in the Republican party, it is still true that its success gave power and influence to the violent and fanatical, and that their party action always goes beyond their party plat-

Every fair man admits there is no way of correcting abuses but by a change of political leaders. The Republican party demanded this when they charged abuses upon Democratic ad-ministrations. They should concede the princi

Experience shows that frauds practiced by political friends are not published by men in power. It is conceded that gross frauds have expenditure of nearly one thousand millions of dollars, and the sacrifice of more than one hundred thousand Northern lives, in the language of the Evening Post:

What has been the result? Our armies of the West, the noble victors of Fort Donelson and Shiloh, are scat tered so that no man knows their wheresbouts, while the incident of war corruption, that has done more to destroy the national power than armed re-bellion, has gone unscathed. The restinel who slept upon his post, has been contenced to death -the official who closed his eyes to frauds, which destroyed armies, is quietly removed, by and with the advice of the Senate, and repre-sente the nation's character at the Capital of a friendly power! Citizens in loyal States who became the objects of suspicion or of malignant assaults, have been seized at their homes, dragged to distant prisons without trial and Now it is needess to shut our eyes to the fact that this is a failure, disgraceful, humiliating and awful. without redress, while each convicted plunderer walks freely and boldly among the people he has robbed and wronged. Maladministration The Evening Journal, the accepted organ of

demands change of administration.

At this time, issues should be fairly and boldly made. It is no dishonor to be mistaken, but it is disgraceful not to be outspoken. Let The war has been a stern achoolmaster to the people of the loyal States. We have learned the folly of underrating our enemies. We have learned that they are equally hrave, equally hardy, equally quick witted, equally endowed with martial qualities with ourselves. We have learned they are terribly in earnest in their efforts to achieve their ends. this war at least cettle questions of principle.heretofore. We are in favor of the rights of the State, as well as of the General Govern-ment; we are in favor of local self-government, as well as of the National jurisdiction within its

proper sphere.
While we thus meet as a political organical tion, it is not for partian purposes. We can best serve our country in this relationship.— The President of the United States will bear witness that he has not been pressed or embarwitness that he has not been pressed or embarrassed by us. We have loyally responded to
every call made on us by constituted authority.
We have obeyed all orders to reinforce our
armies. When we were in power we denounced
the higher law doctrine—the principle that
men might act up their wills against the statutes of the land—as treasonable. We denounced it when uttered by Northern men; we are combatting it now when it is asserted by the re-bellions South. We repudiate it by submitting to every demand of our Government made with-in the limits of rightful jurisdiction. This obedience has not been constrained but cheerfully rendered, even in support of a party and policy to which we are opposed. We have struggled to sustain not only the letter but the spirit of our laws. We feel that we have set an example of loyalty that will not be lost upon those opposed to us. Having done our duty, we now demand our rights, and we shall at this time set in calm and fearless judgment upon the conduct of our rulers. Ours chall not be the language of discord and violence. We deplore the possionate and vindictive assaults of leading Republican journals upon those bolding civil or military stations. Above all, we pro-test in behalf of our country's honor and dignity against their insubordinate and disrespectful language toward the President of these United States. Such language wrecks the authority of government and tends to anarchy and public

[To be concluded to morrow.]

Master Commissioner's Sale.

James Clark et al.) Daulet Decker et al.

DYVIRTUE OF AN ORIBER OF SALE to me directed from the Court of Common Piess of Franklin county, Ohio, I will offer for sale at public usedion at the door of the Court House, in the city of Columbus, Ohio on Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1862,

Saturday, the 25th day of October, 1862, at one o'clock, p. m., the following described real estate, situate in the county of Franklin, and State of Ohio, to wit:

A part of In-lot No. 639, in the city of Oclumbus, he ginning at a point on the south line of Gay street and the north line of said lot, 93 feet 9 inches west from the northeast corner of said lot; rouning thence west on the said north line of said lot 62 feet and 6 inches; thence south 62 feet and 6 inches to the south line of said lot; thence cast with said line 62 feet and 6 inches; thence north 62 feet and 6 inches to the place of height ing; being the west half of said In lot No. 539, less 31 feet and 3 inches, heretofere conveyed to the Trinstee of the Frat Colored Baptist Church of Columbus by Samuel Pike, by deed dated feb'y 3d, 1841, being the same lands ordered to be conveyed as aferesaid to James Clark and Sarah M. Balley, heirs of Sanuel Clark, dec'd.